



Contaminants in Great Lakes Herring Gulls, 1974-2001

By:

Chip Weseloh

Canadian Wildlife Service-Ontario Region

Environment Canada, Downsview



Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*)



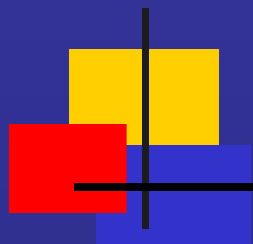
A normal 3 egg Herring Gull clutch.



Herring Gulls are non-migratory as adults on the Great Lakes.

Herring Gull Annual Monitoring Colonies





BTS Charge: Present temporal trend data for critical pollutants on a lake basis for the last 5 years

CWS Approach: Change-Point Regression on site specific data, 1974-2001



Change Point Regression

A statistical method to detect a change (in slope) within a given temporal dataset.

CWS: Most contaminants have declined since the 1970s.
Have they declined at a constant rate or has the rate of decline changed (slowed) over the course of study?

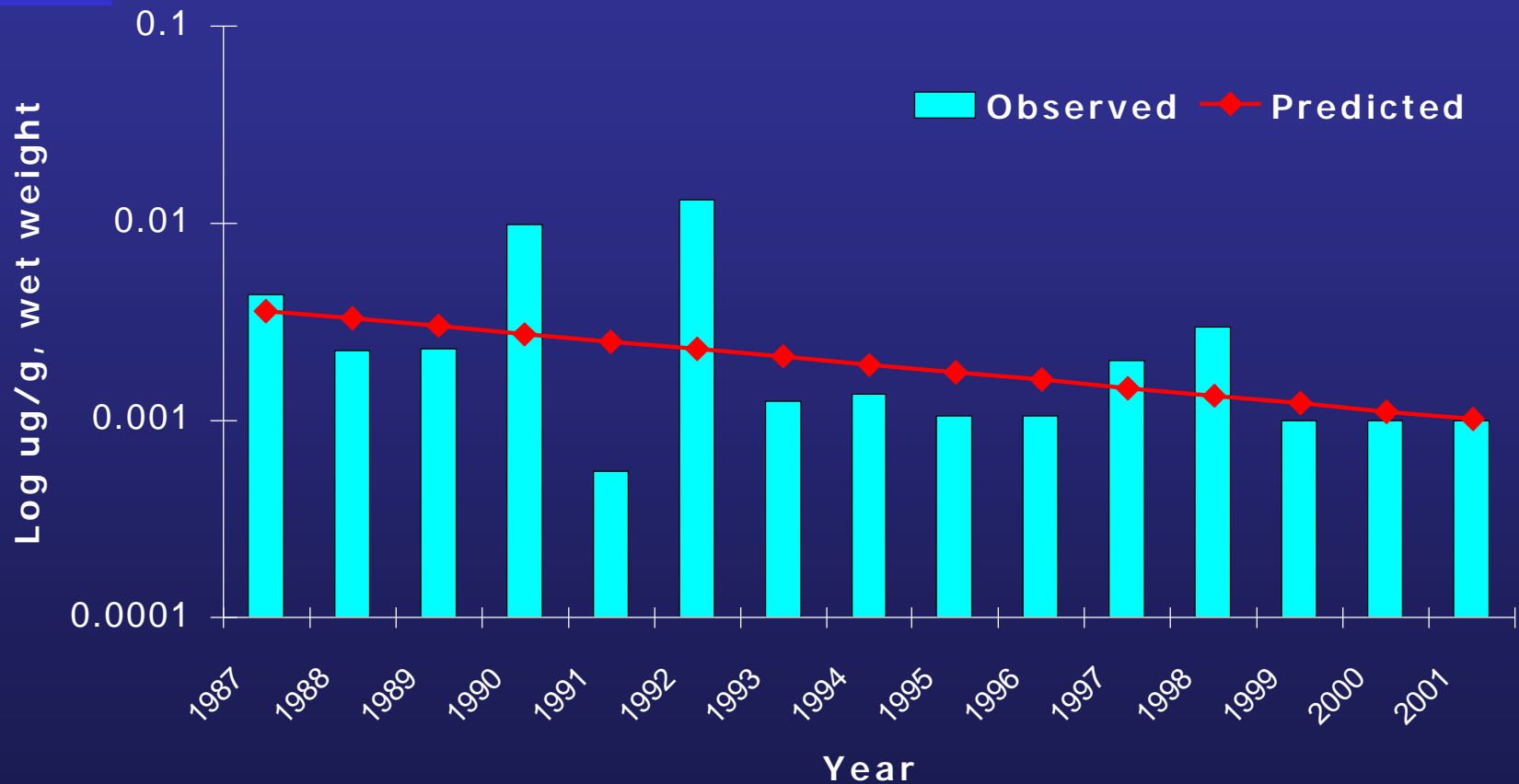


Change Point Regression

4 Possible models

- Stable over the study period, slope = 0, no change point.
- Constant rate of decline throughout the study period, no change point.
- Change point, slopes do not differ before and after CP (=constant rate)
- Change point, slopes differ before and after CP
 - Declining faster after CP
 - Declining slower after CP
 - Continuing to decrease
 - Increasing

OCS in Herring Gull eggs - Big Sister I., Lake Michigan, 1986-2001



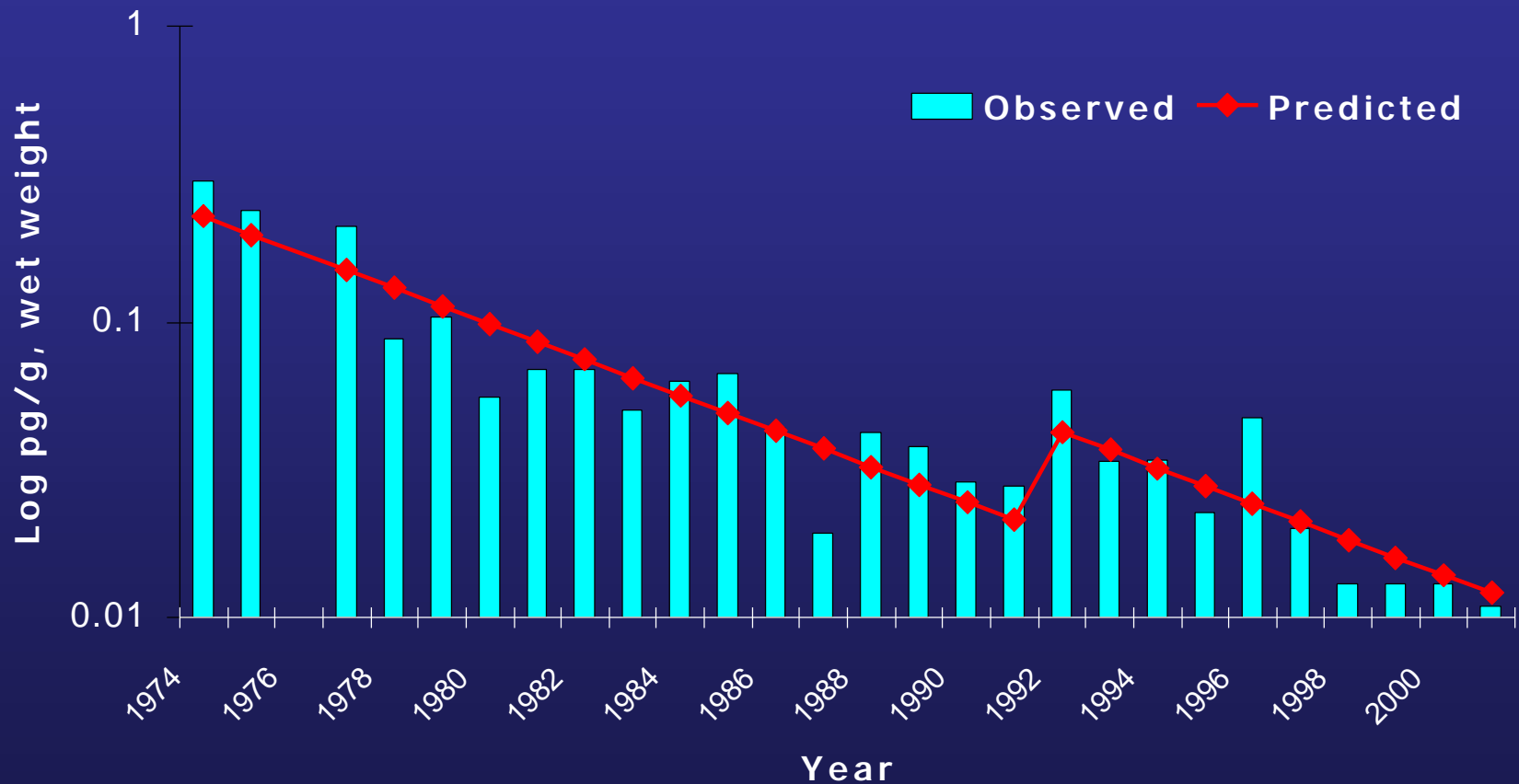
Rate is non-significant and there is no change point

DDE in Herring Gull eggs - Strachan I., St. Lawrence R., 1986-2001



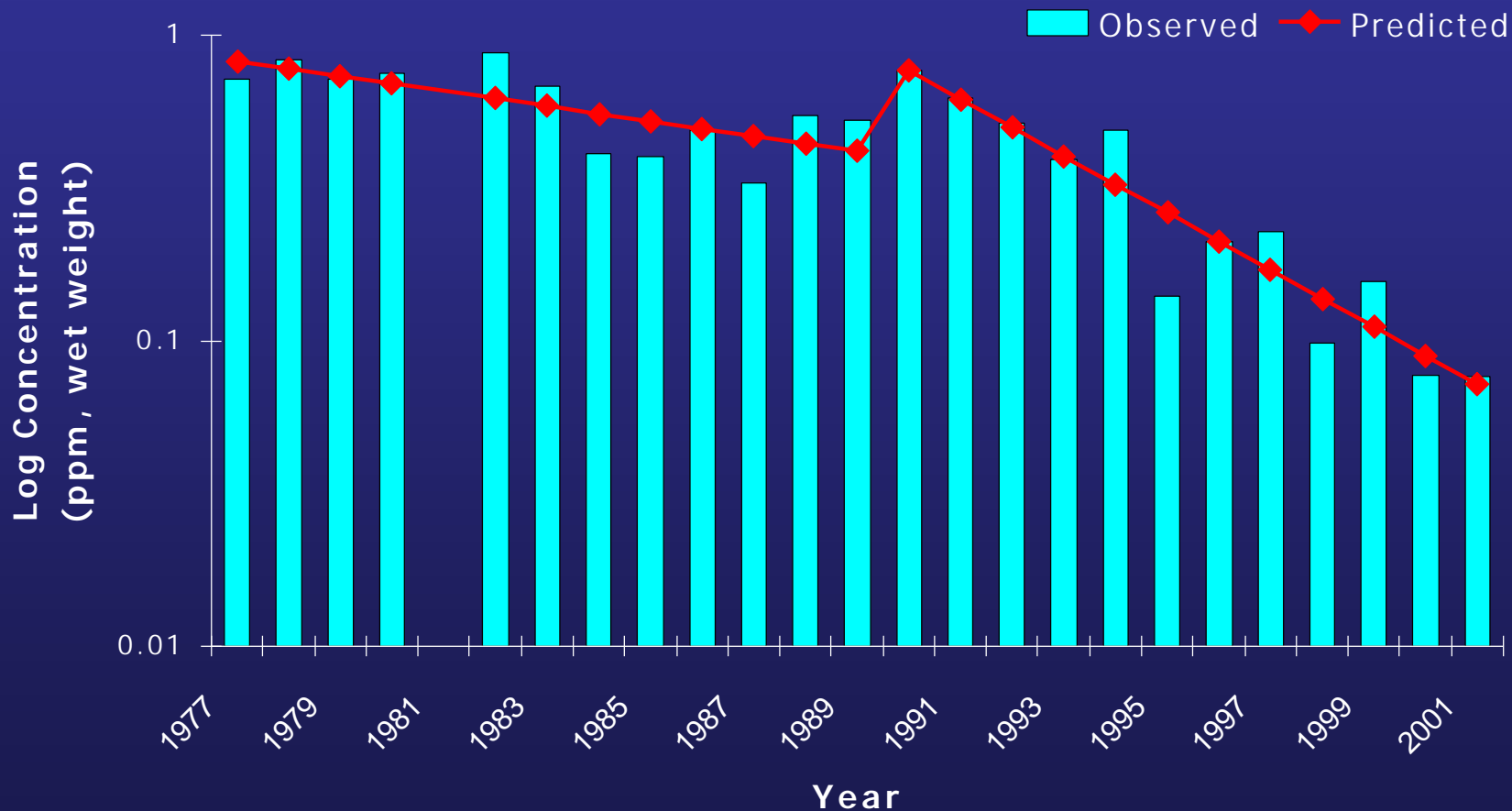
Model shows a constant rate of decline with no change point

HCB in Herring Gull eggs - Double I., Lake Huron, 1974-2001



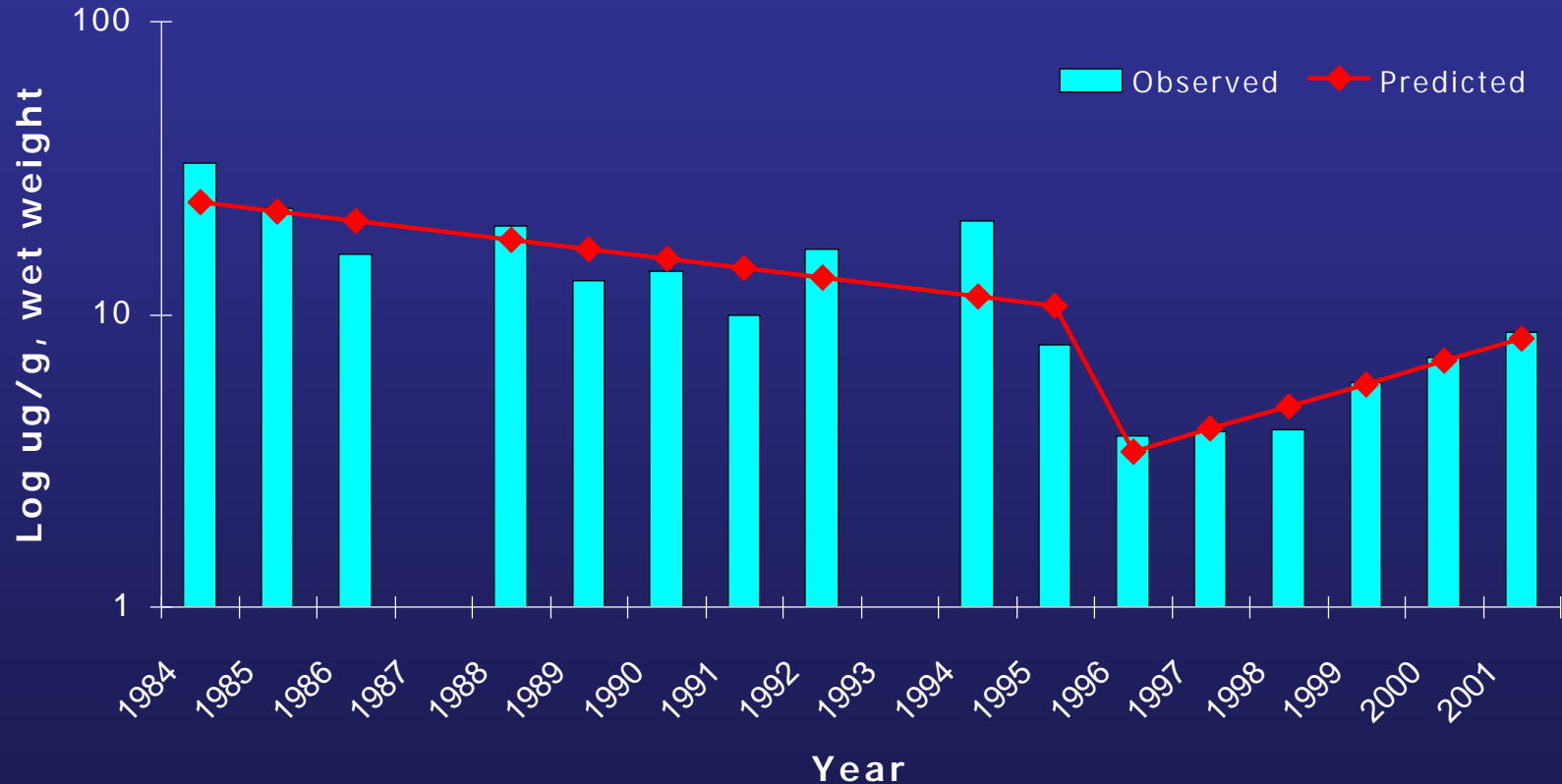
**Model shows the same significant rate of decrease before and after
the change point in 1992**

Dieldrin in Herring Gull eggs - Gull I., Lake Michigan, 1977-2001



Model shows significant declines, and faster after the change point in 1990.

2,3,7,8-Dioxin in Herring Gull eggs - Fighting I., Detroit R., 1984-2001



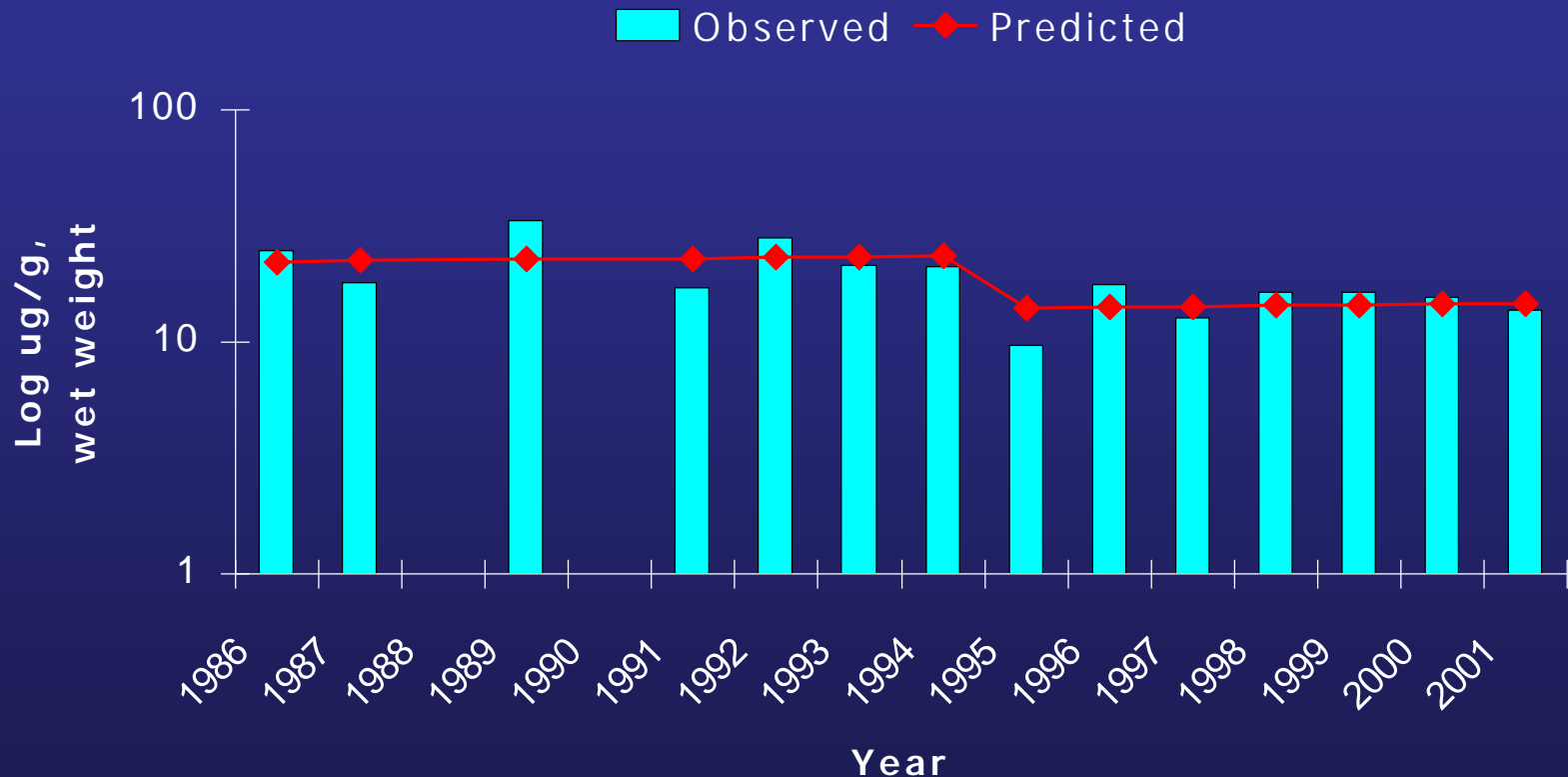
Model shows a significant decline before the change point in 1996 and a significant increase after 1996.

Results of change-point analysis for all sites.

SITE		COMPOUND						
		PCB 1:1	Mirex	HCB	TCDD	DDE	Dieldrin	OCS
SLR	Strachan I.							
LO	Snake I.							**
LO	Toronto Harbour							
LO	Hamilton Harbour	**						
NR	Unnamed I.	**						
LE	Port Colborne							
LE	Middle I.	**			**			
DR	Fighting I.							
LH	Chantry I.				**			**
LH	Double I.							
LH	Channel-Shelter I.				**			
LM	Gull I.							
LM	Big Sister I.							
LS	Agawa I.							
LS	Granite I.				**			**

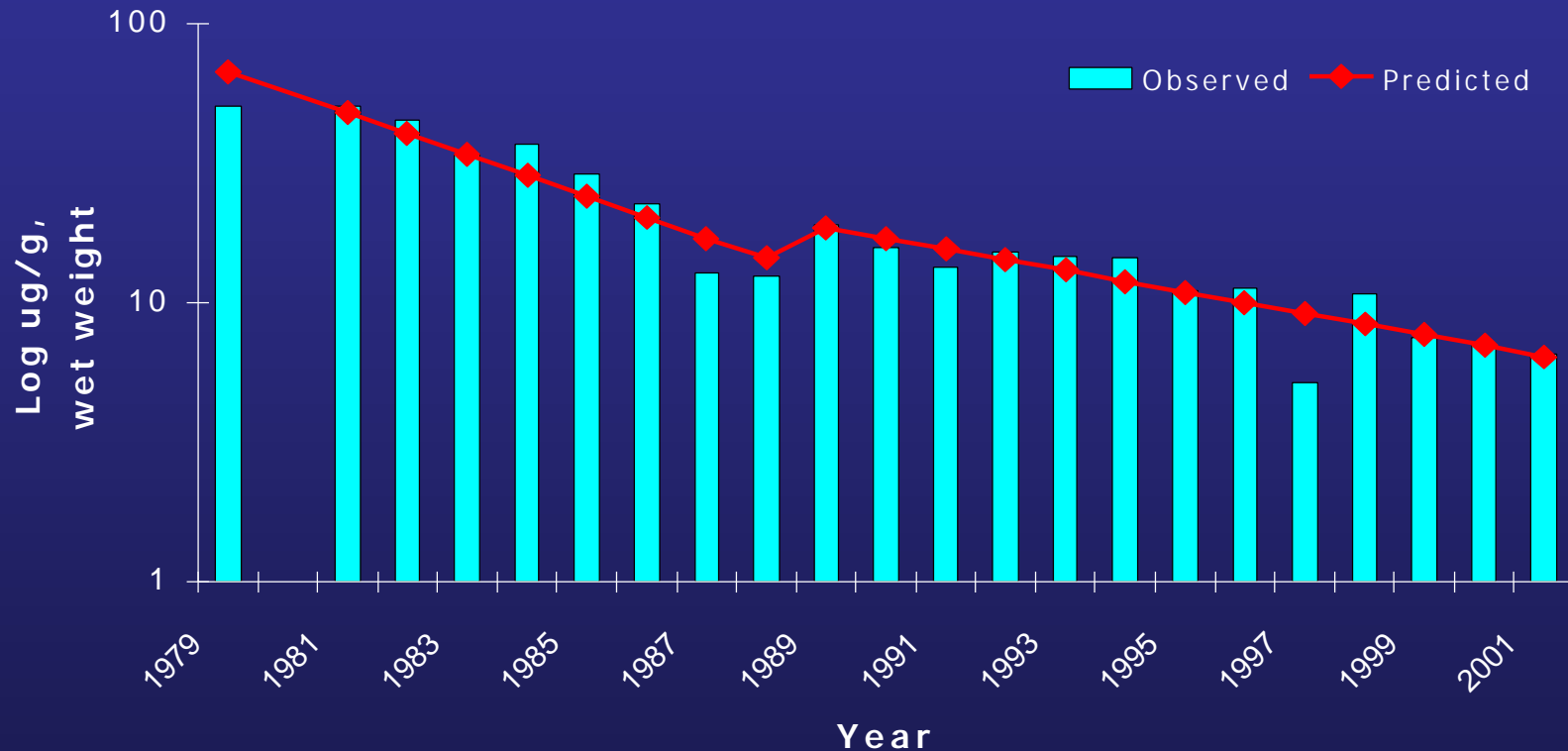
- Constant rate of decline or declining faster than previously
- Declining slower after change point
- No trend, slope = 0
- Increasing after the change point

PCB 1:1 in Herring Gull eggs - Hamilton Harbour, Lake Ontario, 1986-2001



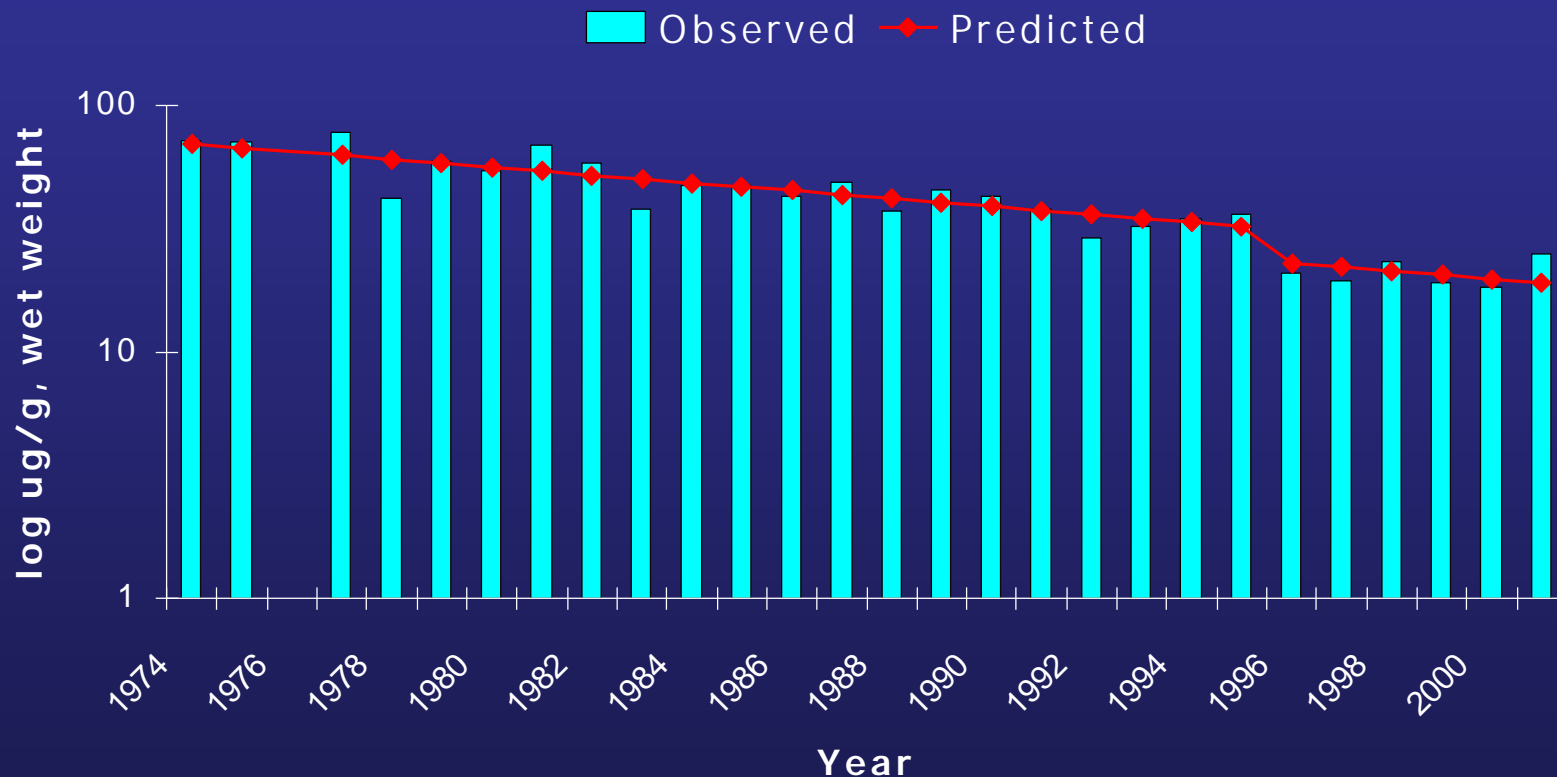
Model shows the same non-significant increase before and after the change point in 1995.

PCB 1:1 in Herring Gull eggs - Niagara River, 1979-2001



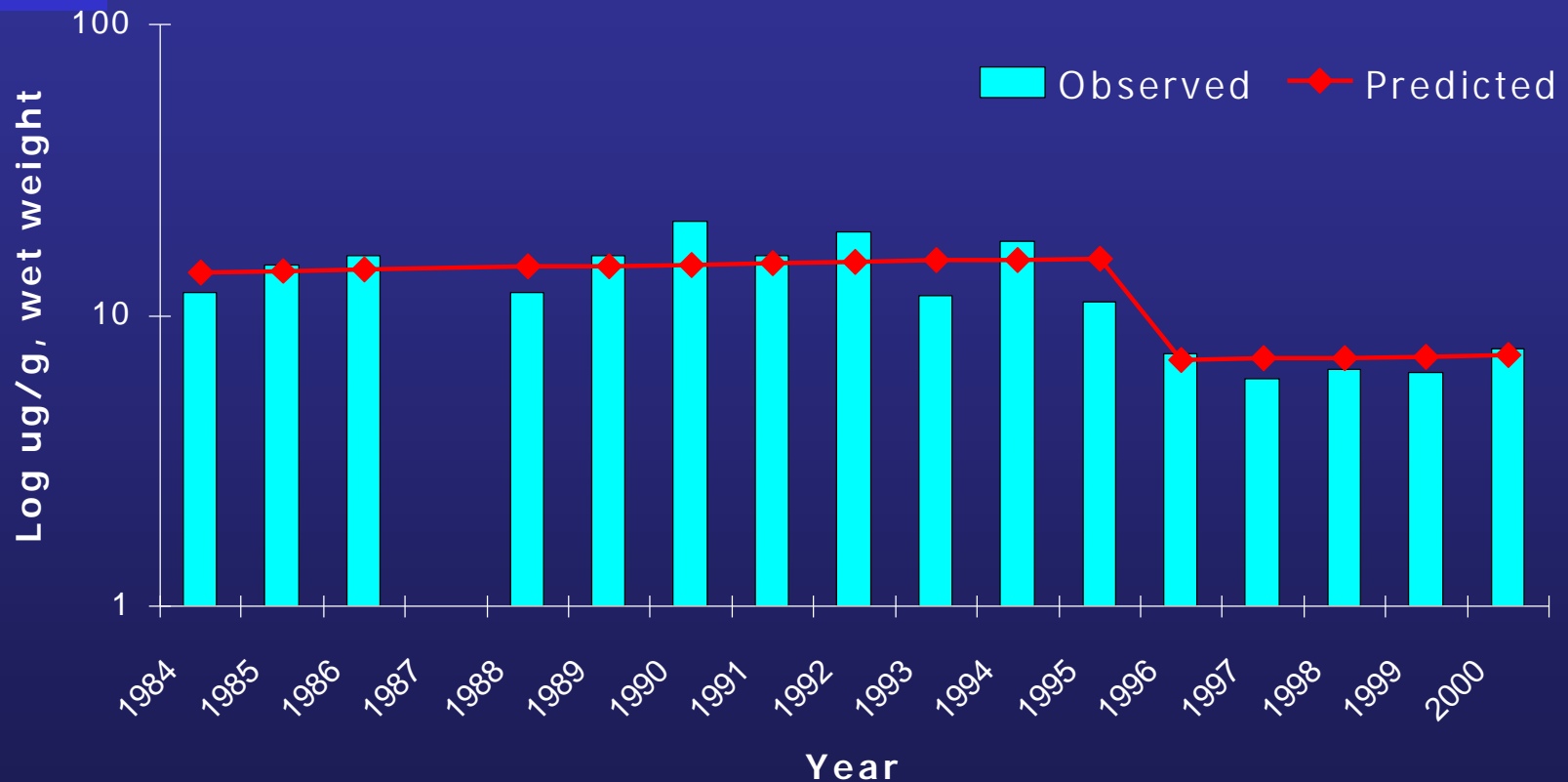
Model shows a slower rate of decline after the change point in 1989.

PCB 1:1 in Herring Gull eggs - Middle I., Lake Erie, 1974-2001



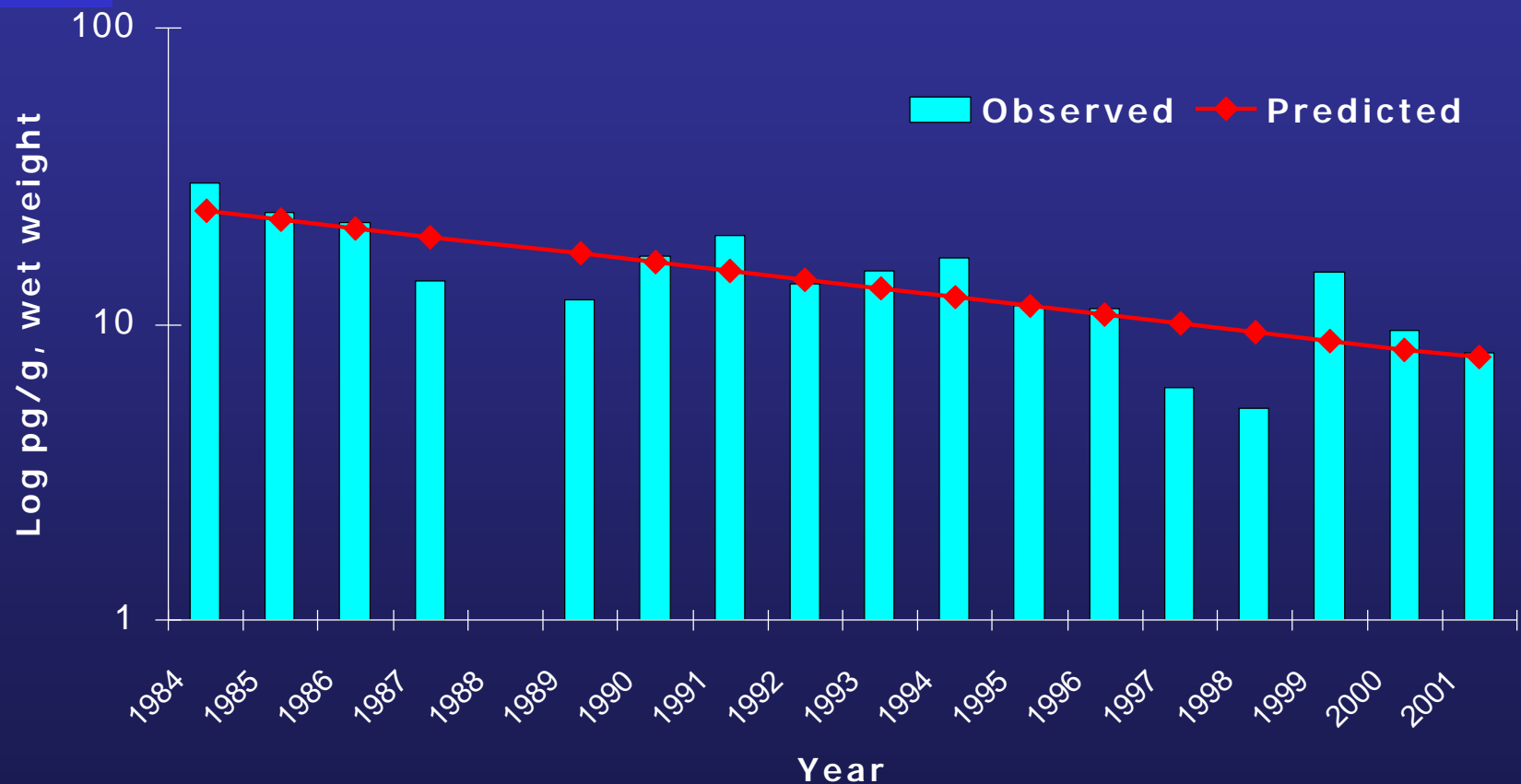
Model shows the same significant rate of decline before and after the change point in 1996.

2,3,7,8-Dioxin in Herring Gull eggs - Middle I., Lake Erie, 1984-2001



Model shows the same non-significant trend before and after the change point in 1996.

2,3,7,8-Dioxin in Herring Gull Eggs - Chantry I., Lake Huron, 1984-2001



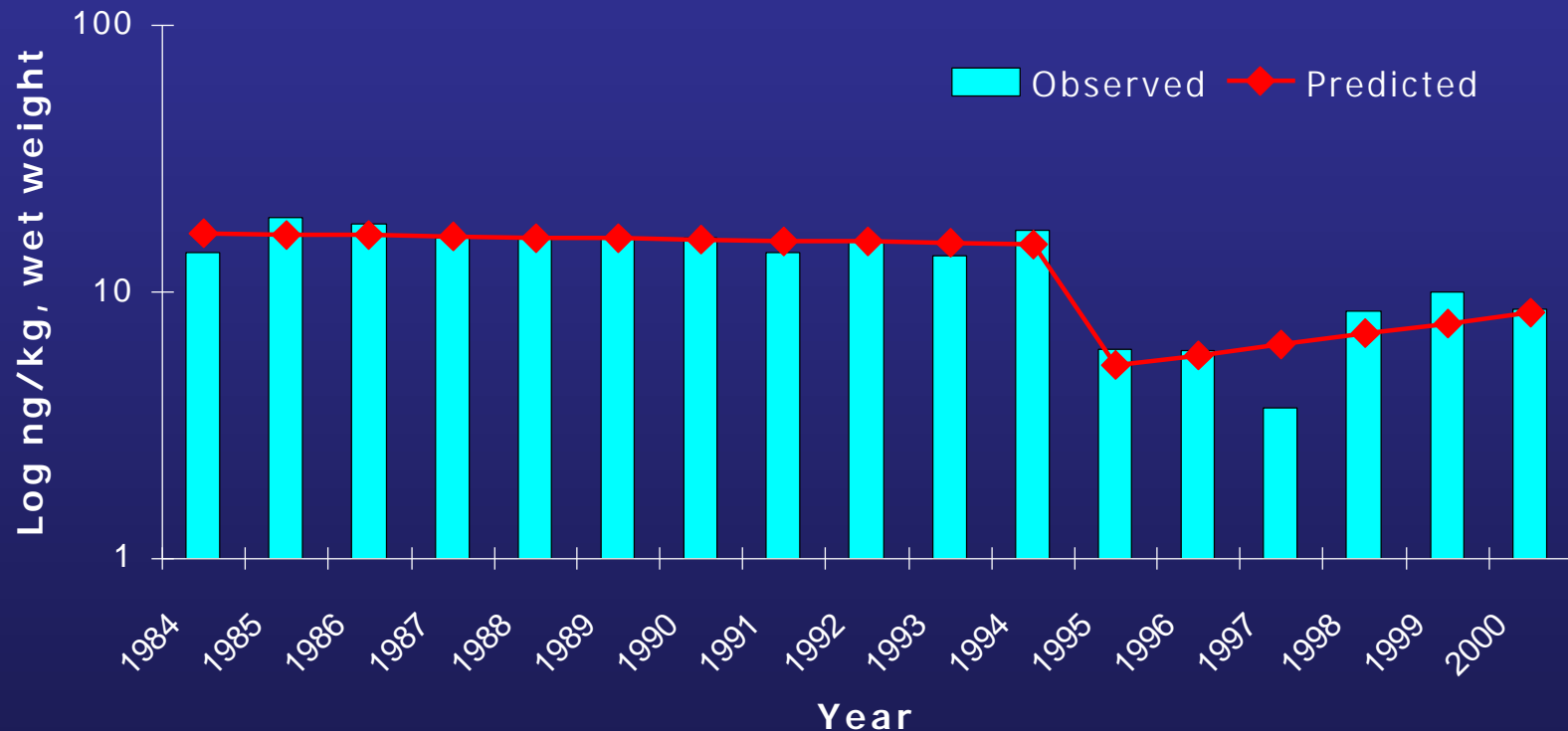
Model shows the same significant rate of decline throughout the study period.

2,3,7,8-Dioxin in Herring Gull Eggs - Channel-Shelter I., Lake Huron, 1984-2001



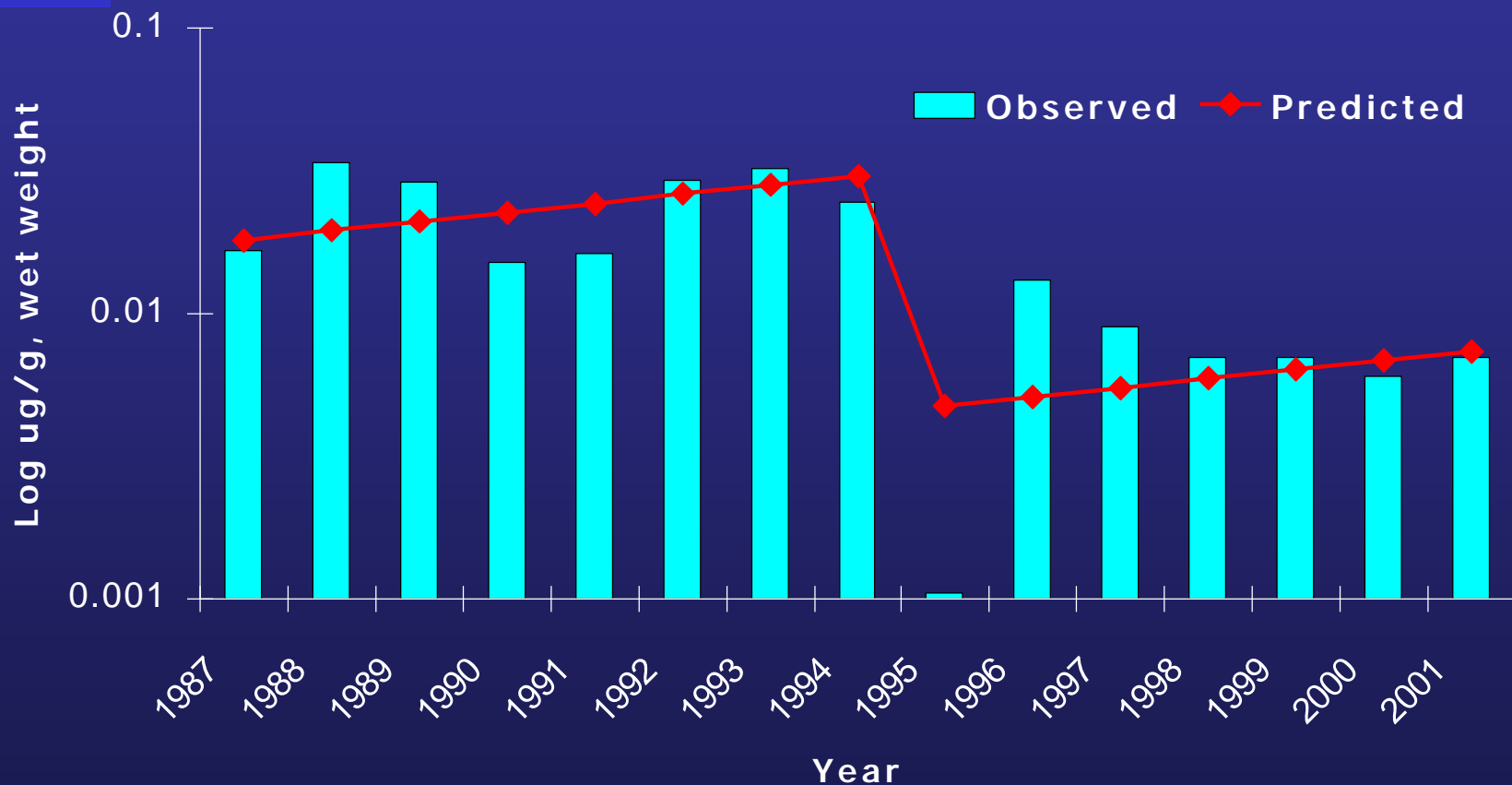
Model shows a significant decline before the change point in 1995 and a non-significant increase after.

2,3,7,8-Dioxin in Herring Gull eggs - Granite I., Lake Superior, 1984-2001



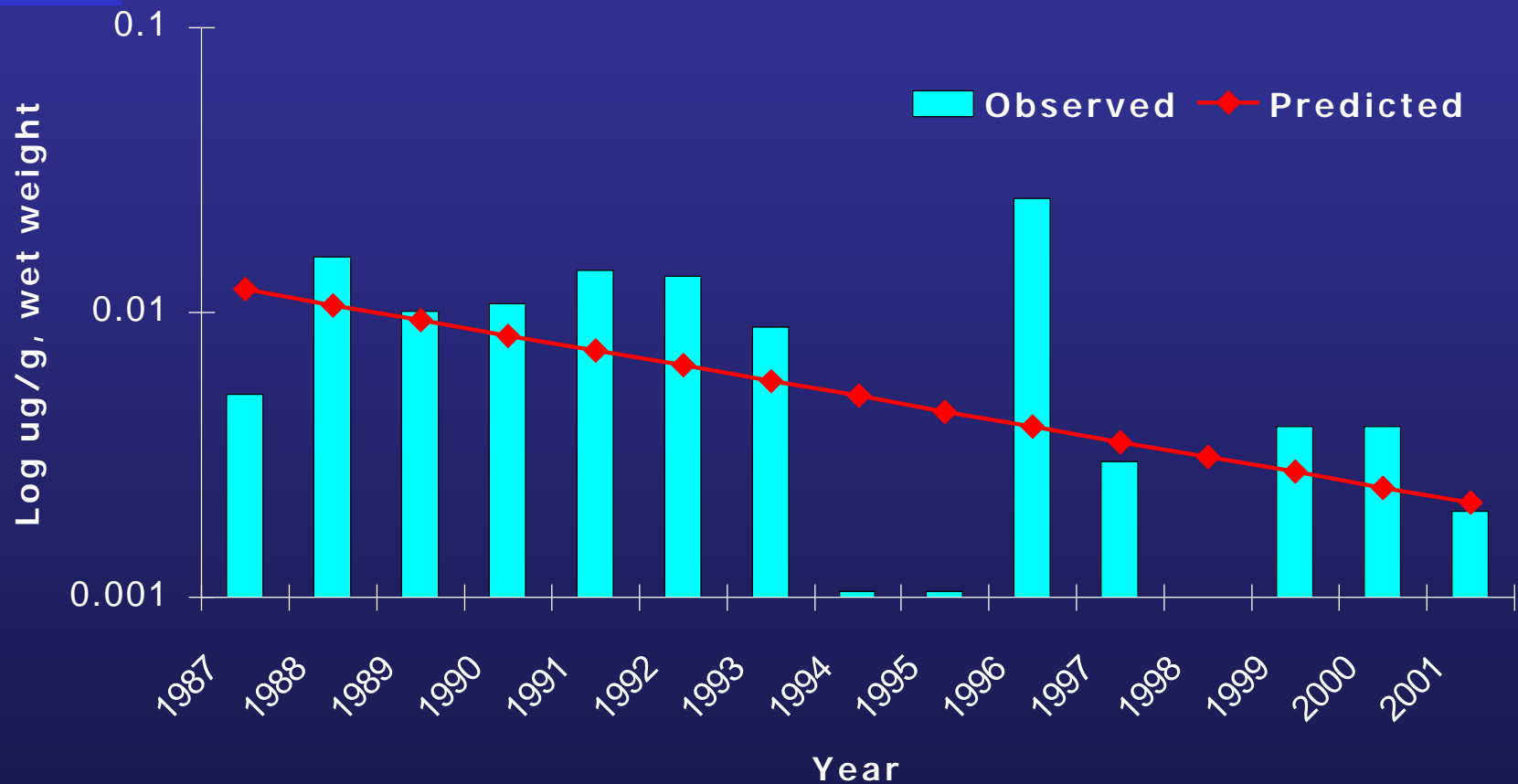
Model shows a non-significant trend before the change point and a significant increase after the change point in 1995.

OCS in Herring Gull Eggs - Snake I., Lake Ontario, 1987-2001



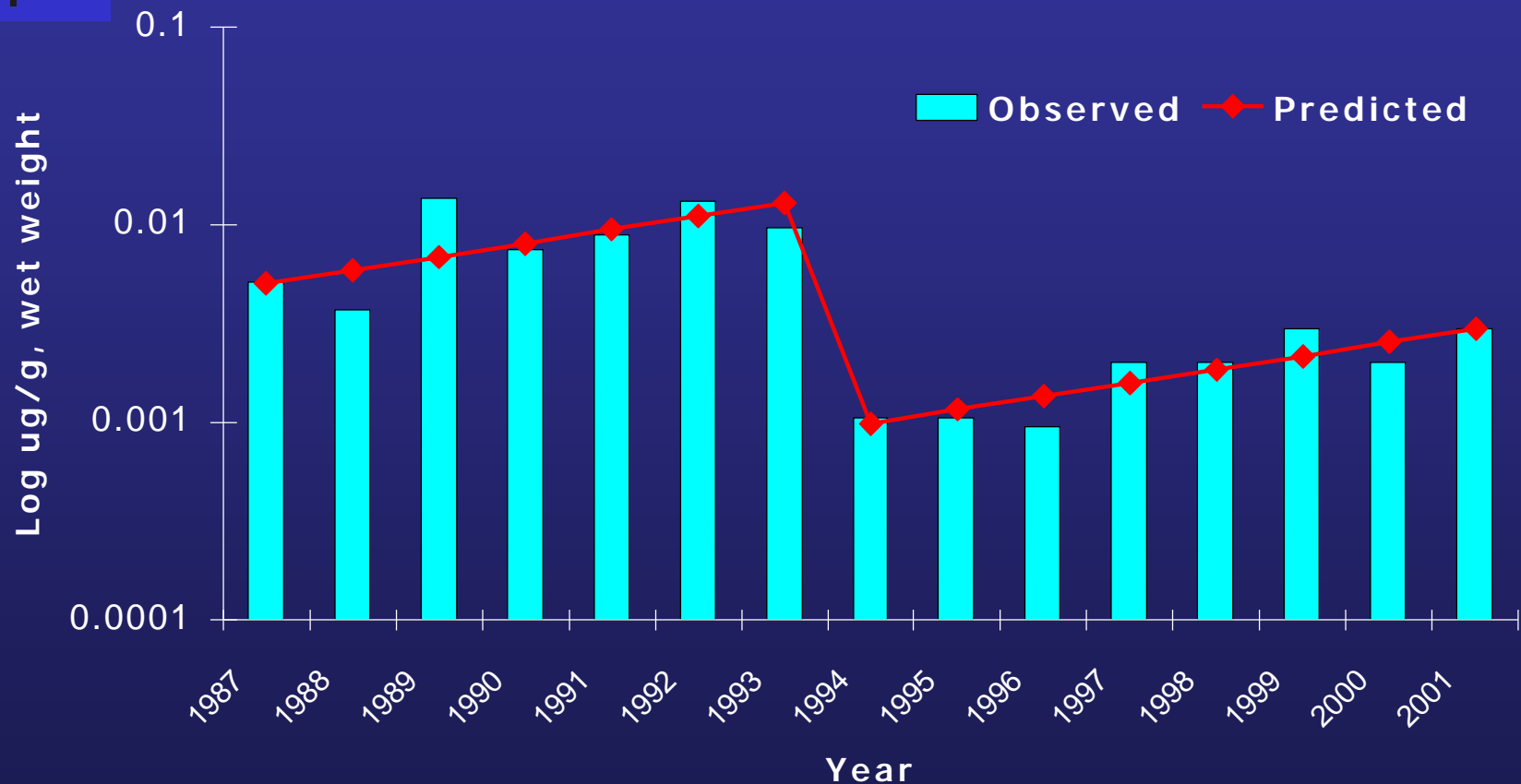
**Model shows the same non-significant rate of increase before
and after the change point in 1995.**

OCS in Herring Gull Eggs - Chantry I., Lake Huron, 1987-2001



Model shows the same significant rate of decline throughout the study period.

OCS in Herring Gull Eggs - Granite I., Lake Superior, 1987-2001



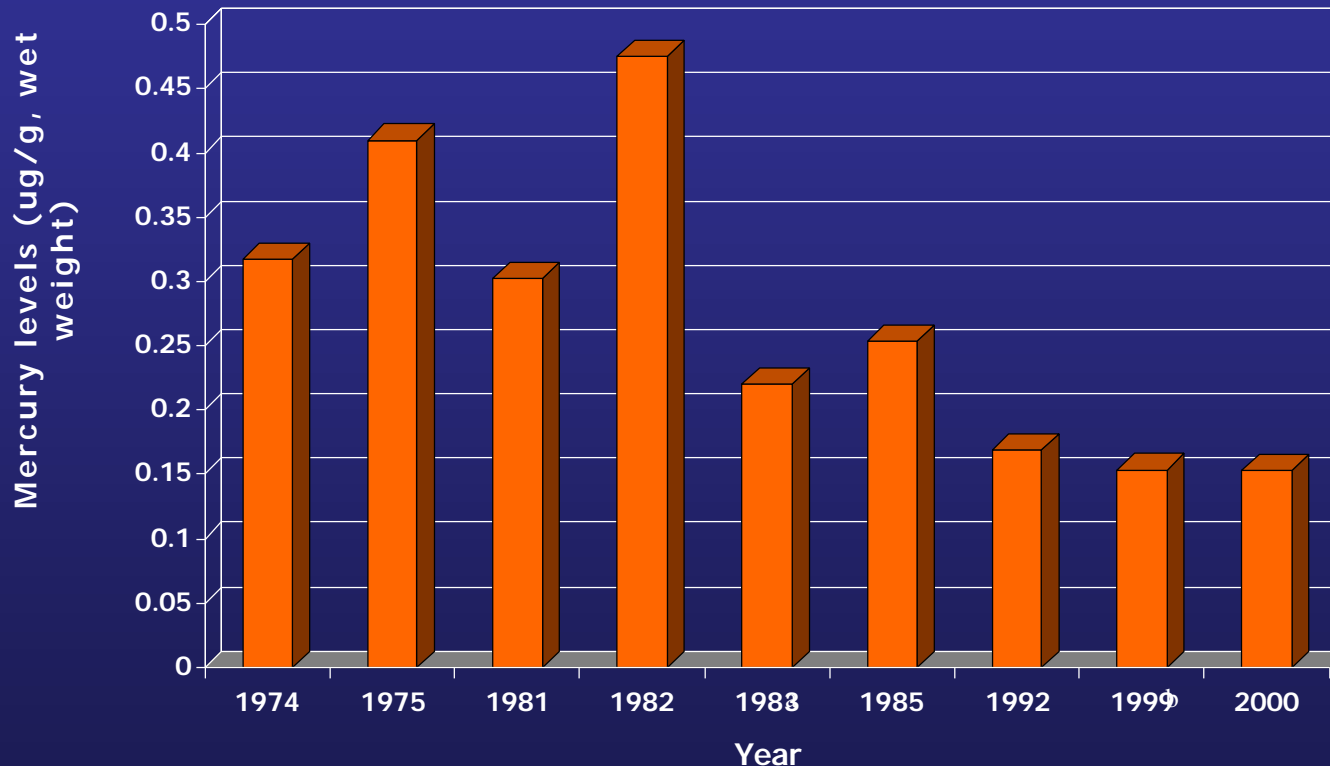
Model shows the same significant rate of increase before and after the change point in 1994.



Summary - change point analysis

	% occurrence by model			
Water Body				
SLR	86	0	14	0
LO	33	29	33	5
NR	57	29	0	14
LE	86	0	14	0
DR	57	14	14	14
LH	52	29	19	0
LM	42	29	29	0
LS	50	29	7	14

Mean mercury levels in Herring Gull eggs at eight Great Lakes colony sites.



aGranite Isl. did not have data for 1983.

bToronto Hrbr. did not have data for 1999.

Lake Ontario

Snake Island

Toronto Harbour

Lake Erie

Port Colborne

Middle Island

Lake Huron

Chantry Island

Double Island

Lake Superior

Agawa Rock

Granite Island



Take Home Message

1. The Herring Gull program gives annual data, 1974-2001 (2002).

In Herring Gull Eggs

2. Of compound presented here, Mirex, DDE, HCB and Dieldrin are declining as fast or faster than previously.
3. PCBs are declining as fast or faster at 33%, more slowly at 53% of sites.
4. OCS is stable at 60% of sites, increasing at 13%.
5. TCDD is stable at 40% of sites, increasing at 20%.
6. Lake Ontario has the fewest compounds declining as previously (33%).
7. Lake Erie has the most (86%).
8. Mercury shows declines 1980s-2000, 1992-2000